As the North State of the City Hall, New York,

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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, a very large paper, for the Country, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of \$2 per annum, in advance.

TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

Improvement in whatever regards the happiness and wel fare of our race is constantly on the march to perfection, and with each succeeding day some new problem is solved, or some profound secret revealed, having an important and direct bearing over man's highest destines. If we take a retrospective view over the past twenty years, how is the mind struck with wonder! What rapid strides has science made in every department of civilized life! particularly in that which relates to the knowledge of the human system in health and disease. How valuable and indispensable are the curative means recently discovered through the agency of chemistry! How does the imagination kindle and our admiration glow at the ingennity, the near approach to the standard of perfection, of the present time! Through the elaborate investigations of Physiology, or the science of Ligg, and the Pathology of prevalent diseases, much valuable practical knowledge has been gained. In consequence f becoming acquainted with the organization, the elements of the various tissues and structures of the system, remedies have been sought after and discovered exactly adapted to combine with, neutralize and expel morbific matter, the cause of disease, and substitute healthy action in its place. The beautiful simplicity of this mode of treatment is not only suggested by the pathology of diseases, not only grateful to the sufferer, but perfectly in consonance with the oper-ations of Nature, and satisfactory to the views and reasoning of every intelligent, reflecting mind. It is thus that SANDs's SARSAPARILLA, a scientific combination of essential principles of the most valuable vegetable substances, operates upon the system. The Sarsaparilla is combined with the most effectual aids, the most salutary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom; and its unprece dented success in the restoration to health of those who had long pined under the most distressing chronic maladies, bus given it an exalted character, furnishing as it does evidence of its own intrinsic value, and recommending it to the afflicted in terms the afflicted only can know. It has long been a most important desideratum in the practice of medicine to obtain a remedy similar to this-one that would act on the liver, stomach and bowels with all the precision and petency of mineral preparations, yet without any of their deleterious effects upon the vital powers of the system

The attention of the reader is respectfully called to the following certificates. However great achievements have heretofore been made by the use of this invaluable medicine, yet daily experience shows results still more remarkable. The proprietors here avail themselves of the opportunity of saying it is a source of constant satisfaction that they are made the means of relieving such an amount of suffering.

Messrs. Sands: Gent—Werds cannot express the gratinde I teel for your treatment to me, a stranger suffering under one of the most loathsome siscases that me ure is capable of bearing. The disease with which I was afflicted commenced with inflammation of the eyes, in the year 1236, which caused almost total blindness. For this I was treated and finally relieved, but the remedies were such as to cause the developement of a scrotulous affection on my lett arm near the eibow.

"The pain extended from the shoulder to the end of my fingers, and for two years my sufferings were seepond discontinuation.

fingers, and for two years my sufferings were beyond discription, I toled various remedies and consuited different Physicians in New-York and amongst them the late Dr. Bushe, who told me the disease of the arm was caused by the large quantity of mercury taken to cure the inflamma

the large quantity of mercury taken to cure the inflammation of my eyes.

My sufferings continued, the arm enlarged, tumours formed in different places, and in a few months discharged, making tea running ulcers at one time, some above and some below the eibew, and the discharge was so offensive that no person could bear to be in the room where I was.—

I then applied to another distinguished Physician who told me amputation of the arm was the only thing that could save my life, as it was impossible to cure so dreadful a disease; but as I was unwilling to consent to it he recommended me to use Swaim's Panacea freely, which I did without deriving but little benefit. "For three years I was unable to raise my hand to my head or comb my hair, and the scrofula now made its appearance on my head, destroying the bone in my hand to my head or comb my hair, and the scrolula now made its appearance on my head, destroying the bone in different places, causing extensive ulcerations and I teared it might reach and sestroy the brain—the head swelled very much, accompanied with violent pain, numerous external remedies were recommended, but they did no good.—About a year since I was taken severely ill with a swelling of the body from head to foot, so that I was entirely helpless, the Doctor advised me to go to the Hospital, for he did not understand my dase; for the last few months I had been afflicted with a severe pain in both sides, at times so hard I could scarcely get my breath. A hacking cough constantly somoyed me, and this combined with my other maladles, rendered me truly miserable. Such, gentlemen, had been my situation for seven years of my life when I commenced the use of your Sarsapaillia, but as my case was considered hopeless, and the near prospect of a speedy dissolution seemed inevitable, I felt but little encouragement to persevere. The persuasion of friends induced one to try your vere. The persuasion of friends induced the to try your medicine, which in a few days produced a great change in my system generally, by causing an appetite, relieving the pains, and giving me strength; as success inspires confidpains, and giving hie steam; as sacress in spread easier, any strength returned, food relished, the ulcers nealed, new flesh formed, and I once more felt within me that I might get well. I have now used the Sarsaparilia about two months and am like a different being. The arm that was to be amputated has entirely healed, a thing that seemed intention of the control of the second of the second

be amputated has entirely healed, a thing that seemed inpossible. I can scarcely believe the evidence of my own
eyes, but such is the fact; and it is now as useful as at any
period of my life, and my general health is better than it
has been for years past.

Health; what magic in the word! how many thousands
have sought it in foreign lands and sunny climes, and have
songht in vain! Yet it came to me when I had given up to
die, and as I feel the pulsations of health coursing through
my veins, my whole heart and soul go forth in fervent
gratitude to the author of all our sure mercies, that he
has been gracingly released to bless the means made gratitude to the author of an action of the means made has been graciously pleased to bless the means made use of, "Truly have you proved yourself the good Samaritan to the afflicted, for next to my Creator my life is indebted to you (or rather) the use of your invaluable Sarsaindebted to you (or rather) the use of your invaluable Sarsa-parilla. The value of such a medicine is countless beyond price, movey cannot pay for it. I have been raised from death, I may say, for my friends and myself thought it im-possible I could recover. And now gentlemen suffer me to add another proof certified too by my friends and guardians as a just acknowledgement of the virtues of your health re-storing Sarsaparilla. That the afflicted may also use it and enjoy the benefits it alone can confer, is the heartfelt, fervent with of their ned your triend. oy the benefits it alone the base of their and your friend.

MARTHA CONLIN.

I know Martha Conlin and believe what she states in this decument to be perfectly true. JOHN POWER, decument to be perfectly true. JOHN POWER, VICAR GENERAL OF NEW-YORK, Rector of St. Peter's Church. Given at New York this 14th day of December, 1842.

I know Martha Conlin, and have known of her suffering illness. + JOHN DUBOIS, Bishop of New-York.

I place full confidence in the statement made by Martha Conlin, having known her the past tweaty years. I will cheerfully give any particulars in relation to her case to those who may wish further information.

Sr. ELIZABETH, Superior of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Prince street, N. Y. Dec. 14, 1842.

I have confidence in the representations made by Martha Conlin, and have full knowledge of her case. ELIJAH F. PURDY, Alderman 10th Ward of the City of New-York.

Dec. 14, 1842.

Martha Coolin has lived in my family the last 13 years, and I hereby certify the foregoing statement made by herself is correct.

Mrs. MARY B. LLOYD;
No. 604 Broad st. Newark, N. J.

The following certificate is from a gentleman who lost the whole of his nose from a severe Scrofulous disease. It

speaks for itself.

Messrs Sands: Gent.—Although I am disfigured and deformed for life, I have not lost my recollection; and never, while I exist, shall I cease to feel grateful for benefits conferred, through the use of your invaluable Sarsanarilia. I was attacked in the year 1828 with a scrofulous affection on the end of my nose, commencing with a small red spot, attended with uching and burning sensations. This induced rubbing, and now commenced the ravages of a disease which progressed as follows: the left nostril was first destroyed, and, continuing upwards, it crossed the bridge of the nose, and, seizing upon the right side, destroyed the cartilage, bone and all the surrounding parts, until, finally, the nose was entirely eaten off; the passage for conveying speaks for itself. the nose was entirely eaten off; the passage for conveying tears from the eye to the nose obliterated, which caused a continual flow of tears. The disease now seized upon the upper lip, extending to the right cheek, and my feelings and sufferings were such as can better be imagined than described.

I am a native of Nottogham, in England, and my case is well known there. The first Physicians in the Kingdom prescribed for me, but with little benefit. At one time I was directed to take 63 drops of the "Tincture of Iodine" three times a described. was directed to take 63 drops of the "Tincture of rotine three times a day, which I continued for six months in succession. At another time I applied Oil of Vitriol to the parts. After this used a prescription of Sir Astley Cooper's, but all proved in vain. I continued to grow worse, and as a drowning man will catch at a straw, I used every remedy I could hear of that was considered applicable to my case, until I became disgusted with the treatment, and relinquished all bone of ever certifor well.

became disgusted with the treatment, and relinquished all hope of ever getting well.

Many pronounced the disease a Cancer, but Dr. M——, nader whose treatment I was, considered it Scrofulous Lupus, and this is the name given it by medical men. As a last resort I was recommended to try change of air and an Atlantic voyage, and in April last I sailed for America, and arrived here in the month of May. The disease continued gradually to increase, extending upwards and backwards, having destroyed the entire nose, and fast verging towards the frontal hone, it seized upon the upper jaw and surrounding parts.

Surrounding parts.

While crossing on the Ferry-boat from Brooklyn to New-While crossing on the Ferry-boat from Broosiyn to New-York, a gentleman was attracted by my appearance and thus accosted me: "My friend, have you used the Sarsaparilla!" Yes, replied I, various kinds, and every thing else I could hear of; but, said he, "I mean Sands's Sarsaparilla." No, I replied. "Then use it, for I believe it will cure you." Being thus addressed by a stranger I was induced to make trial of a medicine he so highly recombined.

I purchased one bottle, which gave some relief, and wooderful to tell, after using your Sarsaparilla less than two months, I feel within me well. The disease is stopped in its

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OFFICE NO. 160 NASSAU-STREET.

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 5, 1843. VOL. II. NO. 230.

ravages, all those racking and termenting pains are gone, my food relishes, my digestion is good, and I sleep well; and, under the blessing of Divine Providence, I attribute the result entirely to the use of Sanda's Sarsaparilla. With a desire that the afflicted may no longer delay, but use the

medicine and get cured,
I remain, with feelings of lasting gratitude,
Your friend,
Nutria Alley, Pearl-street. STATE of New-York, On this 25th day of Nevember, City of Brooklyn, ss. \$ 1842, before me came Thomas Lloyd, and acknowledged the truth of the foregoing paper,

and that he executed the same.
HENRY C. MURPHY, HENRY C. MURPHY,
Mayor of the City of Brooklyn.

Sands's Sarsaparilla will also remove and permanently
cure diseases having their origin in an impure state of the
blood and depraved condition of the general constitution,
viz: Scrofula or King's Evil, in its various forms; Rheumatism, obstinate cutaneous Eruptions, Blotches, Biles, Pimples or Pastules on the face, chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm
or Tetter, Scald Head, enlargement and pain of the bones
and joints, stabborn Ulcers, syphilltic symptoms, diseases
arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, lemale derangements and other similar complaints.

ments, and other similar complaints.

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ket-street; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price \$1 per bottle, six bottles fer \$5.

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WELL DIGGER WANTED-Who will do a small job at a low rate. Apply at the Lamp Store, 597 Broadway at 9 or 2 o'clock. j4 2t\* WANTED—A situation by a first rate American Cook, in a hotel or private family. apply at 8 3d avenue. j4 3t\* Please apply at 8 3d avenue.

ANTED—A place as wet nurse, by a respectable English woman. Please apply at 244 Mott street.

WANTED-Employment by 2 nice, industrious girls for housework, washing, &c. Apply at 63 Thompson-st. j4 2t\* WANTED, UNION BANK BILLS

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P. S. Good reference given and required. j4 31\*

W ANTED-Board for two single genwalk of Fifth-street and Avenue D. Address J. H. at thi

\$5000 WANTED, at 6 per cent.
worth three times the amount. Address L G L, Tribune
office.

A FRONT PARLOR TO LET, with Board, on the first floor, suitable for a Gentleman and Lady or two Gentlemen. Also, several apartments for Single Gentlemen. Location within one minute's walk of the Post-Office or the Park. Apply at No. 12 CITY HALL d22 2w\*

BOARD.—The best and at the lowest price, at BROWN'S, 68 Dunne-st. dle lm\* POARDING.—A respectable private family, occupying a handsome house, can accommodate with board 2 gentlemen and their wives, also a few single gentlemen, with pleasant rooms on the second and third floors, furnished or uniurnished, on very moderate terms. The family are plain, quiet and agreeable. Those who may wish the comforts of home may apply at 393 Greenwich street, corner Beach-st.

d3161\*

DOARD WANTED.—A gentleman and his wife and infant child want board in a private family where there are no other boarders. References will be given and required. Address W. M. C. lower Post Obfice.

DOARD AND ROOMS WANTED in any pleasant part of the city, in exchange for one or two Hall Stoves, Solas and Clocks. A letter addressed to A. W., Upper Post Office, will be attended to. Also wanted down town, or in Brooklym, a Room and Board in exchange for a Room and Board near Washington Square—Address as above.

DOARDING-A gentleman and wife, are or a few single gentlemen, can find board with a private family, or where there are but a few boarders, in a gent-el house, and price low to suit the times. Reference required. Apply at No. 9 Dover-street, a few doors from Franklin-square.

COLAR LAMP .- Couthouy & Nevers, Start LANT.—Counting to received a large addition to beir stock of this celebrated Lamp, which is rapidly superseding every other description of Lamp, by reason of its superior light and economy.

To Caution.—The public are cautioned to be on their appropriate and worthless article, purporting

guard against a spurious and worthless article, purporting to be the Solar Lamp, lately thrown into the market at aucion, to bring discredit, it is presumed, on the genuine arti

LLEWELLYN has the honor of in prepared to furnish Music for Parties, Balls and Assemblies. He will also give lessons on the Harp. Harps made, timed and put in complete order. Por particulars or terms, apply at 92 Broadway or 653 Washington-street.

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TNDIA RUBBER SHOES .- Ladies Short Shoes, with strap, a new and beautiful article to sheet Rubber, with strap; Misses Over-Shoe Ladies walking Shoes and Gaiters; Gents. Over-Shoe leather soles. Also, a full assortment of all kinds of common Rubbers, wholesale and retail, manufactured at the New-Brunswick India Rubber Factory. Warehouse, 53 Maiden lane. d30 lw HUTCHINSON & RUNYAN.

TAIR COLORING.—Jacob Maby would inform his old customers, and all those who wish to have a beautiful head of hair, that he manufactures and has for sale at 252 Broome st. his celebrated Essence of Tyre, which having lately improved, he guarantees will be effectual in permanently coloring red or gray hair to a beautiful brown or black. Persons can have it applied at his or their residence, and if not satisfied their money will be returned.

ranted as cheap as the cheapest than can be bought in this City. Fashionable Hats warranted fur bodies, from \$2 to \$4. Splendid Imitation Molesk, Hats' cloth under brims \$2 50. If in any instance the above Hats do not give satisfaction the wearer can be amply satisfaction to the subscriber, where they are constantly manufacturing.

J. W. KELLOGG, d26 Im. No. 132 Canalist. cor. of Thompson.

DOLITICAL LIBRARY.—A rare chance—For sale, a rare collection of about 500 volumes, comprising, among other valuable matter, all the State Papers and Public Documents of the Government of the United States, from the formation of the Constitution to the present period. Also, full debates of Congress from 1812. Icquire at the Tribune office.

Istance at the Tribane once.

I QUEARD HOUSE, No. 70, Walnutstreet, Philadelphia.—Mrs. Sweetser.—This new building is adapted for transient persons, particularly those who prefer a more quiet house to Hotels generally, having no bar on the premises. It is particularly suited for Gentlemen having Ladies in company. The location is fashionable, and the accommodations equal to any other house. Terms same as other houses of the first class. J22w.

RY, 1848, is published, with beautiful Embellishments of the daple Tree at Matibo, Italy; The Snew Man; ments of the daple Tree at Manbo, Italy; The Snow Man; The Naval or Sea Unicorn; Come and get it; The White Bear; Hercules; Little Ann; The Last Friend; The Walk; Music—words, "The Lark, whose morning song is gay," &c., composed for the Museum. Published by j2 ft BRADBURY, SODEN & Co. 127 Nassan-st.

OPARTNERSHIF.—John Campbell COPARTNERSHIT.—John announces that he has this day taken Augustine Smith into partnership, and will continue his business under the firm of John Campbell & Co. They will keep as heretofore a general assortment of all kinds of Paper, and manufacture any description to order on short notice, either for

home consumption or exportation.

Raps, Bleaching Powder, Feltings, Wires, and all articles connected with this branch of business, always on hand at the lowest market rates.

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110 and 112 Nassau-street. AIR TIGHT STOVES.—The greatest variety and cheapest article in this city. lined with cast iron, and constructed with a safety valve (on the Boston plan) may be found at No. 231 Water street, 2d door from Beekman street. Just received from Boston a superior article with an oven. Please call and judge for yourselves before purchasing. No. 231 Water street, 2d door from Beekman.

TMPORTANT TO MECHANICS and others.—Warranted cast steel esige Tools may be had at the subscriber's old establishment, 53 Attorney-st., or at George Briggs & Co.'s, 115 Maiden-lane, New-York, at reduced prices to suit the times. 10 per cent to dealers.

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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Legislature of the State of New York: Fallow Cirizens: The Constitution makes it the duty of the Governor to communicate by message to the Legislature at every session, the condition of the State, and recommend such matters as he shall judge expedient, and

take care that the laws are faithfully executed.

I have entered upon the discharge of the responsible duties of the Executive Department of the Government with a proper regard, as I trust, for the important obligations mposed upon me.

For the first time since the organization of the Govern-For the first time since the organization of the Government, the Chief Magistrate has been selected from the agricultural portion of the community. Whatever distrust I may feel in taking upon myself an untried station of so much importance and difficulty. I repose with confidence on the guidance of the Almighty; on the co-speration of every department of the Government, and on the indulgence of a generous people, who are always ready to overlook united to all errors.

To you, as the immediate representatives of the people, belongs the duty of making ample provision to enforce a strict compliance with the Constitution and laws; to sim-plify, expedite, and cheapen all the proceedings of the courts of law and equity; to piace every department of the Government under a rigid accountability, upon principles of economy; to see that the public faith is sacredly maintained, and the credit of the State kept unimpaired; to lessen as far as practicable the burthens of taxation in all its sen as far as practicable the burthens of taxation in all its ramifications; to give the greatest possible efficiency toour system of laternal improvement, having reference to principles of public utility, and a careful regard for the interest of every portion of the State; to facilitate the use of canals and roads aiready constructed; to see that our penitentiary system asswers the great end of preventing crimes and punishing and reclaiming offenders against the laws upon principles of humanity; to see that all our charitable and benevolent institutions of a public character are made to accomplish the objects for which they were designed; to see that the banking institutions are placed upon a basis to see that the banking institutions are placed upon a basis that will enable them with an honest administration of their affairs, to command public confidence, and subserve the egitimate objects of their creation; to give the utmost effeginate objects of their creation; to greate the distribution of the several departments of education; to protect and promote the interests of the agricultural, mechanical and laboring portions of the community; to restain corporate bodies from all abuses of power, to take care of the public health, and to maintain the elective franchise in its parties.

its purity.

As Americans, we occupy the rare and proud position of having established the practicability of free government. The constitution has undergone the test of more than half a century, and although our popular elections have on several occasions been conducted under circumstances of high excitement and personal acrimony yet the prevailing party, with a single exception in a single State, has been permitted to administer the government without melestation. It must, however, be admitted that party strife is sometimes. It must, however, be admitted that party strile is of neutries to an excess highly prejudicial to the interest of the people. Differences of opinion under a republican government in relation to measures of public policy will necessarily exist, and when discussed in a spirit of liberality and candor will exert a salutary influence. If I do not very much mistake the feelings of the people, they desire repose rom high party excitements in and exemption from these requent changes of public measures that affect the business elations of the country; and I include the confident hope

that the Legislature will co-operate with me in acting upon the principle of placing the public welfare above all mere party considerations.

During the past year, the earth has been uncommonly fruitful, and at no former period has there been so large a surplus of agricultural productions. Our country, and particularly this State, has been signally exempt from those gravages of disease with which we are sometimes afflicted. ravages of disease with which we are sometimes afflicted.
Peace prevails on all our borders, and several questions which threatened for a while to disturb our foreign relations, have been adjusted in a spirit of conciliation. For these blessings, and our distinguished privileges as a people, we should how in gratitude and humanity to that Almighty power that controls the universe.

Were it not for the great excesses previous to 1927.

Were it not for the great excesses previous to 1937, when agriculture was neglected, when extravagance and an isordinate desire for wealth prevailed, and the whole nation was deluded by a fictious prosperity, the people would now be comparatively happy in the fall enjoyment of ease

and plenty.

Although the country is in possession of an uncommon surplus of the products of labor, yet business is depressed, and the people are embarrassed in all their moneyed transactions. This should doubtless be charged to the fact that fictions. This should dodnies be charged to the fact that fictions prices and inordinate desire for wealth have led to the contracting of debts which the products of the country at the present low prices do not furnish the means of pay-

But I am confident that this state of things is gradually But I am confident that this state of things is gradually going through a salutary change. The people doubtless see the necessity of more economy in all their affairs, and the evil consequence of a system of credit altogether too much extended. I am also confident that they will not again be so easily/misled by the failacy of artificial means to make them prosperous; and that they have become conviaced that substantial wealth can only be derived from productive labor. There is no nation so highly favored as the people of the United States, and if they/properly improve the advantages they possess, time will show that in point of greatness they are, as yet, in their infancy.

There have been repeated instances in the history of the administration of the tederal government where powers of legislation have been assumed derogatory to state rights.—

een assumed derogatory to state rights .-

ingistation have been assumed derogatory to state rights.—
While the states should yield a ready obedience to the rightful authority of the federal government, they cannot be too
watchful of their sovereignty, and no encroachment should
be permitted to pass unnoticed.

Within the last two tyears, there have, in myljudgement,
been several unwarrantable assumptions of power on the
part of the federal government. The right to collect money
from the people in any form, for the purpose of distributing
the same among the States, has not been delegated to the
general government. So long as the whole revenue of the
United States is required for the purpose of carrying on the
operations of the government, it matters not what particular moneys are taken from the treasury for the purpose of
distribution. Whether it betne proceeds of the sales of the
public lands, or the same amount of money collected from distribution. Whether a bettle processor the bubble lands, or the same amount of money collected from imposts, or by direct taxation; it is nothing less than collecting money from the people, for the purpose of returning a portion of it back to them in another form. And as it must come back diminished in amount by the expenses and losses incident to the collection and re-distribution, the project is highly observable when yiewed as a narre question of ses incident to the collection and re-distribution, the project is highly objectionable when viewed as a mere question of finance. But as an assumption of power which the states have not delegated to the general government, it is of dangerous tendency, and like all other encroachment of power, ought to be promptly met and firmly resisted. The Union can only be maintained, and our free institutions transmitted unimpaired to posterity, by upholding the sovereignty of the states, in all the rights which they have not yielded to the fortest transmitted.

the states, in all the rights which they have not yielded to the federal government.

Under a power to "make or alter" regulations in rela-tion to the times, places and manner of holding elections for Representatives in Congress, the present Congress has passed a law which, in effect, requires the several States to gislate in a particular manner, in relation to the choice Representatives. However unlimited may be the power of the National Legislature to "alter" the existing regulations of the States, or to "make" those which are entirely new, it is impossible, upon any fair construction, to maintain that it is impossible, upon any fair construction, to maintain that the power to "make or alter" includes a power to act upon the State Legislatures, and compet them to pass any particular law upon the subject. As a question of mere expediency, this measure was not called for. No State has ever omitted to make necessary regulations for the choice of Representatives in Congress. But as an unauthorized exercise of power, it was, like all other encroachments by the General Government, highly dangerous to the stability of the Union.

The Constitution of the Federal Government confers upon The Constitution of the Federal Government confers upon of congress the power to pass "uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcy throughout the United States." The meaning of a Bankrupt Law was well understood at the time the Constitution was acopted. It was a law which enabled the creditor to seize on the property of an isolvent debtor, and cause it to be distributed among all the creditors. It differed executing from an incolvent law, which provides for the discharge of the debtor on his own application for that pur-pose. Under color of the authority to pass a Bankrupt pose. Under color of the authority to pass a Bankrupt Law, the present Congress has assumed the authority of passing an insolvent law, and have provided that the debtor, on his own application, and without the consent of his crediters, may obtain a discharge from all his debts. And this law was not made prospective in its operations, but acted directly upon existing contracts. There is in my judgement no power in Congress to annul contracts which have been entered into between the citizens of this State. The law is not only demoralizing in its tendency, but it rests on the assumption of a power which has not been delegated to the Federal Government.

the Federal Government.

It cannot be denied that there has always been a class of mes in the United States who have been disposed to give to the Government a strong tendency towards consolidation. the Government a strong tendency towards consolidation. While I would not impugn their motives, I cannot withhold the expression of my deliberate opinion that they labor under a great and dangerous error. Nothing can be gained to the Federal Government by exercising powers which have not been plainly delegated to it. On the contrary, I am firmly persuaded that nothing short of the complete sovereignty of the States in all matters where they have not clearly surrendered their rights to the General Government can give strength and stability to the Union, and secure in perpetuity the diessings we so righly enjoy. And as I love

can give strength and stability to the Choor, and as I love the Union, I would firmly resist every usurpation of power on the part of the National Government.

While we are thus careful to watch and defend our own rights, we are bound housestly and faithfully to discharge our obligations to the General Government, and to the several States with whem we are associated. By the compact under which the Union exists, the States have made themselves a name among the nations of the earth; they have reared a bulwark for the defence of free institutions, and secured to the people advantages of the highest value, which could not have been maintained by separate and, perhaps, rival States. As we cherish the Union, we ought carefully to abstain from all encroachment upon the legitimate powers of the General Government, and scrupulously fulfit our obligations to the other States. So long as we remain in, and reap the advantages of, the Union, we are bound by every consideration of honor and good faith to yield to others what we demand for ourselves—an honest fulfilment of the compact by which for many purposes we are made one people.

I have been led to this course of remark from the tenden.

I have been led to this course of remark from the tenden Thave been led to this course of remark from the tendency which has been noticed to strengthen the national arm at the expense of several States, and from finding upon our statute books laws which have been adjudged to stand in conflict with our obligations to the other States. I allude to laws relating to "persons held to service or labor" in other states who may escape into this. The federal Constitution has provided that they shall not "in consequence of any law or regulation" of the State to which they may escape "be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up upon claim of the party to whom such service or labor GRAHAM'S NEW WORK on the authority of the Bible for Man's eating Flesh, drinking Wine, &c.—First and Second Parts for sale by disk im"

Charged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered in a page dring of the party to whom such service or labor in a page dring of the party to whom such service or labor in a page dring of the party to whom such service or labor; but shall be delivered in a page dring of the party to whom such service or labor; but shall be delivered in a page dring of the party to whom such service or labor; but shall be delivered in a page drivered in a page dring of the party to whom such service or labor; but shall be delivered in a page dring of the party to whom such service or labor in a page dring of the party to whom such service or labor in a page dring of the party to whom such service or labor in a page dring of the party to whom such service or labor in a page dring of the party to whom such service or labor in a page dring of the party to whom such service or labor in a page dring of the party to whom such service or labor in a page dring of the party to whom such service or labor in a page dring of the party to whom such service or labor in a page dring of the party to whom such service or labor in a page dring of the party to whom such service or labor in a page dring of the party to whom such service or labor.

way of the claimant in the assertion of his right. The prin iple upon which these laws are based has been proxinconstitutional by our own Supreme Court, and Supreme Court of the United States. That high tribuna made a decision at its last January term, which goes the whole length of declaring our laws repugnant to the Constitution, and consequently void. After the question has been thus settled in the mode presaribed by the Constitution I submit whether these laws ought any longer to have a place upon the statute book. It does not become us as a member of the confederacy to hold a language to our sister States which they may deem offensive, and which the common arbiter between us has declared to be repugnant to

States which they may deem offensive, and want the Conmon arbiter between us has declared to be repugnant to
the national compact.

I will not discuss the question of slavery. The abstract
right to hold any man in bondage is a question upon which
in this State there is no diversity of opinion. We have happily relieved ourselves from the evil of slavery. But we
have no right to interfere with that institution as it exists in
other States. We have virtually agreed that it shall not be
done, and until we are prepared to break up the mational
compact, and take the hazard of a civil war, our chligations
to the other States should be faithfully discharged.

The Federal Constitution has also provided that "a person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other
crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another
State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the
State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to
the State having jurisdiction of the crime." At the last session of the Legislature, a concurrent resolution was adopted by the two Houses, declaring "that in the opinion of this
Legislature, stealing a slave within the jurisdiction and en by the two Houses, declaring "that in the opinion of this Legislature, stealing a slave within the jurisdiction and against the laws of Virginia, is a crime within the meaning of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States." I deem it proper to say, that this resolution fully accords with nw own judgement. Although such an act may not be forbidden by our laws, the stealing of a slave has been declared to be a crime in other stealing of a slave has been declared to be a crime in other and if a transgressor of their criminal laws flee our jurisdiction, we are bound by compact not to within our jurisdiction, we are bound by compact not to screen him. The Constitution declares that he shall "be delivered up."

delivered up."

In stating thus frankly the opinions which I entertain upon this delicate and important subject, I am aware that I may incur the censure of some whose good opinion I should be glad to preserve. But I repose with confidence upon the great body of the People, who, I am persuaded, are not so blinded by passion or prejudice that they cannot look upon the subject with candor, and who, whatever may be their private opinions, will not attribute my course to any other private opinions, will not attribute my course to any other motive than a sincere desire to preserve the Union and to perpetuate the blessings of a free government by a scrupulous discharge of the obligations of good faith toward our sister States.

I recommend to your careful and attentive conthe subject of Internal Improvements by roads and canals, which are eminently calculated to aid the enterprise and promote the welfare of the People. There are tew subjects in which our citizens feel a deeper interest, or that are more intimately connected with the character and prosare more intimately connected with the character and pros-perity of the State. But in making this suggestion, I must not be understood as recommending extravagant expendi-tures or ill-advised undertakings. The system should have for its object the general welfare, and as far as may be prac-ticable should be based on an equal distribution of the means of the State for such acceptance.

of the State for such purposes.

A public debt is under all circumstances objectionable, and should never be incurred except upon the most weighty considerations. And in every instance where a debt is an thorized adequate means and resources should be provided to pay the interest, and the power to liquidate the debt should be placed beyond the reach of contingency. As long as this rule is observed, the credit of the State will be preserved and the public falth maintained. Expenditures for roads and canals should not be based on revenue to be delocal in their advantiges. A tax imposed directly upon the People for such an object would operate unequally and be contrary to the genius of our government, which recognizes no such principle. In all our legislation we cannot too frequently recur to those first principles which have the foundation of our institutions, the adherence to which continues are consecuted to the foundation of our institutions, the adherence to which continues are consecuted to the foundation of our institutions, the adherence to which continues our consecutions.

This State has constructed and put in operation about 700 miles of canal, and has in progress the enlargement of the Eric, the construction of the Biack River and Genesee Valley Gazals, the improvement of the Oneida River, and has purchased the Oneida Lake Canal. In addition to this, the State has louned its credit to the following incorporated companies:

the State has louned its credit to the ionowing inco-polarics companies:

Delaware and Hudson Canal Company \$300,000

New-York and Eric Railroad Co \$000,000

Ithaca and Owego Railroad Co \$15,700

Catskill and Canajoharic Railroad Co \$200,000

Auburn and Syracuse Railroad Co \$200,000

Auburn and Rochester Railroad Co \$200,000

Hudson and Berkshire Railroad Co \$150,000

Topawanda Railroad Co \$100,000 

The New York and Eric Railroad Company have com-pleted forty-five miles of its road from the Hudson t. er to Goshen, in Orange county. Between this point and Bingbas comparative done. From the latter place to Lake Eric, almost the en-tire line of road is under contract, and it is understood that upon portions of it a large amount of large amount of labor has been expended. The Company suspended operations on their works under contract last spring, and remain

argely indebted to contractors, laborers, farmers, mechan ics and merchants.

It is, I think, very much to be regretted that the company did not confine its expenditures to sections of the road and between points promising the largest accommodation by its use. The act or 1876, authorising a loan of \$3,000,000 to this company, welld seem to have contemplated advances as sections of the road were completed. If the company had adopted this policy, a portion of the large sum which has been expended between Binghampton and Lake Erie, would have been rene ered available.

The line of road extends through an interesting portion of the State, and a large body of our citizens feel a lively cs and merchants.

of the State, and a large body of our citizens feel a lively

of the State, and a large body of our citizens feel a lively interest in its completion. The subject is entitled, and I commend it, to your careful examination.

It is understood that the stockholders of this company have placed in power almost an entire new Board of Directors, most of whom reside along the line of the road, and naturally feel deeply interested in its completion. It is perhaps to be regretted that the people of the southern tier of counties did not from the beginning keep this whole matter under their own control and direction. They had a deep interest in the judicious and economical expenditure of the means at the disposal of the company, and in such a direction of its affairs as would have drawn to their aid and support public confidence.

It is to be hoped that the friends of this improvement will see, in the exhibit of our financial condition, that there are

see, in the exhibit of our financial condition, that there are so means that would justify new engagements on the part of the State.

I recommend a farther suspension of the sale of this road

and the enactment of a law yielding the prior lien of the state mortgage to such incumbrances as may hereafter be created by the company for the purpose of completing the road, or sections of it. The lien of the state martgage should not be discharged until the Canal Board shall certishould not be discharged until the Canal Board shall certify that the entire road, or such parts of it as may be designated in the act, shall be completed in a substantial manner and ready for use. To enable the Canal Board to act understandingly, they should be authorized to appoint an ugent at the expense of the company to examine the wark as it progresses. If this recommendation should meet the approbation of the Legislature, it is hoped that the company will feel encouraged to resume and complete this great work.

The Catskill and Canajoharie Railroad Company bave in operation twenty-six and a half miles of road. If about eleven miles were added to this distance which is estimated can be constructed for about the sum of \$110,000, the road would be extended to the Viy Summit, a few miles from the rich valley of the Schoharie Creek. I cannot hope but that the entire road from Catskill to Canajsharie, will eventually be completed. In granting acts of incorporation for the construction of

roads or other purposes, the Legislature should reserve such a control over the whole operations of the company, as will easure to the public the benefit proposed to be real-

The public work which has been put under contract, and is now suspended in an unfinished state, consists principally of portions of the Enlargement of the Eric Canai between Schenectady and the west bounds of the city of Utica; b 

Making the total amount of work done.......10,728,644 20

And the total amount of work remaining to be 

of the Genesee Valley Canar, including that which has been completed, as estimated at be paid for work done is...... 47,070 49

Making the total amount of work done...... 3,162,851 83
And the total amount of work remaining to be 

And the total amount of work remaining to be done to close the contracts.

The work under contract for the improvement of the navigation of the Oneida River, inclinding that which has been completed, as estimated at contract prices, amounts to.....
The amount that has been paid for work done under the contracts and upon those that have

been canceled is ......\$53,963 04 Making the total amount of work done to close the contracts.

The work under contract upon all the State
Canals, including the Oneida River improve-

ment, and the work which has been coted, as estimated at contract prices, amoun under the contracts, and upon those that have been canceled, is. \$15,363,844 90 The amount due and remaining to be paid for work done is. \$25,271 83

stocks were selling at rainous sacrifices; temporary loans were nearly at maturity; the time for the quarterly paysents of interest on the public debt, amounting to more than \$20,000,000, was fast approaching; contractors were pressing for payment, and the progress of the public works virtually suspended. Under such circumstances to have continued large expenditures, or indeed any not demanded by imperious necessity, or good economy in reference to the condition of the public works, and that good faith due to our citteens with whom the State had existing engagements, would in my opinion have been a wanton sisregard of public daty.

of public duty.

A State tax of one mill on the dollar of the valuation of real and personal estate was imposed. The sum of \$4,204,741 52 was appropriated for the specified objects, and all the public werks under contract were directed to be suspended, excepting such as were "necessary to preserve or secure the navigation of the navigable canals," to preserve the work already done from destruction by ice or floods, or the completion of such work as would cost less to finish than to preserve that already done."

to preserve that already done."

Whether this act made ample provision for meeting the contingencies, before referred to, I am unable to say; but I am apprehensive that adequate autherity and means were not left with the Canal Commissioners, to enable them with good economy to carry out the general policy of the Legis-

In the cities of Albany, Schenectady and Rochester, the In the cities of Albany, Schenectady and Rochester, the public have been seriously discommoded by the unfinished state of bridges on streets intersected by the canal. The large sum already expended on these structures, and the small amount necessary to complete them, have tended to aggravate the public mind. If the Legislature of 1242 had been fully apprised of the public inconvenience alluded to, I am confident they would not have permitted them to exist. There may be other cases similar to those I have mentioned.

There is also some reason for apprehending that the suspension has operated injuriously on many contractors, and

There is also some reason for apprehending that the suspension has operated injuriously on many contractors, and
particularly upon those who had made large outlays in
necessary preparations.

The praiseworthy and patriotic exertions of the last Legislature to relieve the State in the crisis of our pecuniary
affairs, is worthy of all commendation; and if the policy
then adopted has resulted in some injury to individuals, it
must be ascribed to the necessity of the case, rather than a
willingness that any portion of our citizens should suffer
detriment.

The policy of arresting large expenditures, and providing for the prompt payment of the interest, and a gradual dim-nution of the State debt, has exerted a salutary influence in

nation of the State debt, has exerted a salutary influence in reviving our credit.

The question of a direct tax, rendered necessary by the exigency of our affairs, has been clearly approved by the people; but direct taxation should not be regarded as a permanent measure of finance for the purpose of constructing public works, but as one of a temporary nature, called for by an existing emergency. All future appropriations should be made with reterence to as speedy a relinquishment of the tax as the public credit and the general welfare of the State will permit.

Very little if any work has been undertaken for the enlargement of the Eric Canal, not rendered necessary by the worn and decayed condition of the mechanical structures.

Already has the transportation from the canal been much

Already has the transportation from the canal been much berefited by the use of the new work between Albany and Schenectady, at Philip's locks, and at the Little Falls. At these points the navigation has been entirely relieved from the detention and delay which had been sensibly felt from the detention and delay which had been sensibly less for several years.

I am convinced that the completion of the unfinished work at the Schoharie Creek, at Spraker's, at Canajoharie, Fort Plain, the Indian Castic Creek, at Syracuse, the work connected with the reduction of the Jordan level, at Mace-

cennected with the reduction of the Jordan level, at Macedon, and at Lockport, would be essentially useful, and some of it may be indispensably necessary.

The speedy completion of the Black River Canal and feeder to and including the summit level, and the Genesee Valley Canal as far as the first feeder from the Genesee river south of Portage, is doubtless anxiously desired by the friends of these improvements. I do not feel that I should faithfully discharge my duty did I not recommend to your careful consideration these portions of the public works. This should of course be done with strict reference to the financial condition of the State.

The present low prices of labor and provisions are highly

financial condition of the State.

The present low prices of labor and provisions are highly favorable to a successful prosecution of the works now under contract, and they should be resumed as soon as a just regard to the public welfare will permit. But great caution should be observed in increasing the State debt, already too large. That the State has the ability eventually to complete all her works which have been compared constitutions.

plete all her works which have been commenced, cannot, in my opinion, be questioned. The Caral Commissioners will, doubtless, in their annual report exhibit in detail the condition of the works under their charge. This document will demand your careful at-

tention.

The following statement shows the aggregate amount of the State debt on the 30th September, 1842, and the sum re quired to pay the interest thereon for the current year:

Am't of Debt. Am't of Int At 4½ per cent. interest. \$597.700 00
At 5 per cent. " 16,247.095 39
At 5½ per cent. " 1,628,000 00
At 6 per cent. " 2,507,383 06
At 7 per cent. " 3,754,794 28 812 854 76 Six per cents of 1837, pays no

interest .....

\$24,757,749 00 \$1,341,620 14 \$24,737,749 00 \$1,34

The principal of this debt is payable as follows:
On demand, \$118,390 48 In the year 1832, 1

In the year 1843, 227,327 00 "1854, 55"

1844, 235,379 07 "1855, 4,00"

1845, 4,234,201 61 "1253, 3,54"

1346, 571,304 00 "1861, 1,934"

"1847, 11,000 00 "1862, 94"

1849, 1,934,933 00 "1865, 55" 20,000 00 " 1849, 1,765,709 00 Payable at pleas. 698 074 27 " 1850, 1,26,000 00 Total, \$24,787,749 60 Available means in the hands of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund. applicable to the payment of the debt of 1845, 1,407,655 85

12.771 27

\$23,330,043 15

Total, \$23,830,003 15

There is in addition to the preceding available means, the sum of \$514,869 62 mayailable, and which the Comptroller sum of \$514,889 52 unavailable, and which the Comptroller states consists of loans to insolvent banks.

More than three-fourths of the debt which falls due in 1845; about \$2,00,000 of that of the Genesee Valley Canai; \$759,000 of the Black Kiver Canal, and about one half of the stock for the enlargement of the Eric Canai; \$162,000 of the New-York and Eric Railroad stock, and \$63,0.0 of the seven per cent stocks issued in 1842, are held by foreigners. The amount of expenditures "on and for all the State Canals and charges caused by or growing out of them."
during the last fiscal year is.......\$1,730,133 17
The amount of payments from the Treasury on account of the General Fund, during the

The total amount of revenue of the State Canals Deficit.....\$198,665 58

As the preceding statement closes with the fiscal year, it does not, of course, include any part of the mili tax.

In addition to the preceding, there is a contingent liability for stock issued and loaned to railroad companies that have thus far paid the interest, amounting to \$1,720,000. The annual interests on these liabilities amounts to \$29,100.

There remains unsold \$3,797 acres of land belonging to the General Fund estimated to be worth \$19,961, which yields General Fund, estimated to be worth \$19,961, which yield

revenue.

The productive capital of the Common School Fund is \$1,963,29 72. There also belong to this fund 395,520 acres of land, valued at \$258,295, which are unproductive. The amount received into the Treasury for revenue of thi

165 000 00 \$257,029 06 The balance of revenue in the Treasury on the 50th September 1841, was..... \$347,190 98 The amount of Common School Dividends

and miscellaneous Expenses paid from the Treasury during the last year is..... Leaving a balance of revenue in the Tresaury \$4,845. The revenue of this fanti during \$19,500 94

the last year is. \$19,500 94

And the annual apprepriation from the income of the U.S. Deposite Fund 23,000 60—

The balance of revenue in the Treasury on the 23.000 00-847,500 34 30th September, 1841, was.....

The dividend to Academies, and contingent expenses charged upon the revenue of the fund, during the same period, amount to.... Leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 30th September last. September last

same period, were..... Leaving a balance in the Treasury, of....... \$7,000 00
On the first day of July last there were in this State
10,785 School Districts; and the number of children taught
the past year was 592,901.
The number of, volumes in the District Libraries on

Payment for Libraries..... 

in detail, with such general suggestions as they may deem neeful.

The subject of education, in all its departments, merits your most attentive consideration. It is in my opinion quite proper that, in relation to a subject of so much insportance, the Legislature should annually satisfy themselves that the Common School and Literature Funds are safely invested, and rendered as productive as practicable.

The revenue for the year ending the 30th of September last has been materially affected by a reduction in canal toils, and in the anction and salt duties, as compared with the preceding year.

The stolls are less by \$192,963 86

The salt "" \$1,572 35

The salt "" " 41,572 35

of the times, demand that every department of the public service should be placed on the most rigid principles of ecosomy. No expenditure should now be incurred that is not called for by the public necessity, and good economy in

reference to existing engagements.

Every species of labor is depressed, the prices of all the agricultural productions are uncommonly low, and the necessaries of life cheap. Under such circumstances, it is proper that there should be a corresponding reduction in the expense of the Government. An effort should be made to encourage a retrieval to the interface and formal habits of to encourage a return to the industrious and frugal habits of

to encourage a return to the industriens and trugal capter as our forefathers.

It would be quite appropriate that the Legislature should, by a prompt application to business and a short session, set an example of public economy.

The number of acres of land charged with taxes in 1241 was 27,450,513, valued at \$551,537,856; and the personal estate at \$123,511,644—making an aggregate of \$855,299,530.—On this aggregate was collected for county charges \$74,513,513, and for town charges \$2,298,842—amounting to \$3,173,355,97; equal to nearly five mills in every dellar of valuation. The charges in five counties from five to eight mills; and in thirty counties from one and a half to five mills. There is unquestionably much inequality in the estimated value of real and personal estate. The assessors of each town have probably fixed upon as low a valuation as their sense of duty would permit. The supervisors possess the powers of equalizing the valuations among the reveral town; but there is no provision for effecting a like result as to the different counties.

The evil that has grown out of this inequality has hereto-fore only affected the towns. The imposition of a State tax renders it proper that same uniform system in making assessments should be adopted, applicable to every county

in the State.

The Superintendent of the Salt Springs reports the quantity of salt manufactured from the 1st of January to the 1st of Nov. 1342, at 1,956,940 bushels, which is 1,017,501 bushels less than for a corresponding period of time in 1841. The receipts by the Superintendent from all sources for the past Disbursements for the same period......40,929 63

This officer ascribes the large reduction in the quantity manufactured the past year, to an excess in 1841, the busi-ness embarrassments of the country, and the increased quantity of foreign importations while the duties were 20 per It is in all respects important that the quality of our salt

should be rendered as perfect as possible. Its extended use will doubtless depend very much on the character of the acfine is said to be inferior, in point of quality to that of an English manufacture which for most uses takes a decided

preference in market. This subject demands your careful examination. examination.

It will probably not escape your notice, that the disbursments appear large as compared with the receipts. How the expenditure compares with previous years, I am unable to any, nor whether any part of it is for new erections. The diminished quantity of salt manufactured the past year could hardly have rendered additual pumps, reservoirs, or other works, necessary to supply the manufacturer with water.

The superintendent is authorized by statute to make such additional works, machinery, kc., for pumping water, as he may deem necessary, and to keep alt the works belonging to the State in complete repair. The accounts for expenditures thus incurred, are to be andited by the inspector penditures thus incurred, are to be addited by the inspector, and paid by the superintendent. The accounts of the inspector are to be audited and paid by the superintendant. The disbursement of paulic money is, under all circumstances, a delicate duty. The public interest requires, and the officer should desire, that it should be done under such checks and guards as will insure public confidence. While

Excess of disbursements...... \$2,465 67 He accounts for this excess by stating that for the last year the rations were let for one cent and a half higher

Total. \$4,678.74
The superintendent of the Mount Pieasant prison reports the receipts for the same period at \$53,555.10
And the expenditures at \$2,801.22

Excess of disbursements...... \$18,866 18 Total.....\$2,879 66

The report from the Mount Pleasant prison states that the receipts have been diminished by the operations of the act of 1842, but does not estimate the amount.

There have been 1,417 convictions for criminal offences, There have been 1,417 convictions for criminal offences, by the courts of record, since the first of January last, returned to the office of Secretary of State by the cierks of such courts; of which 544 were convictions for felonies, including five cases of murder, to-wit; two in New York, one in Niagara, one in Sullivan, and one in Tompkins. It is estimated that if the number of convictions by courts of record, from which returns have not yet been received, ser the same as last year, it would swell the aggregate to 1,585; of this number 602 were for felonies.

The number of convictions by courts of special sessions, is 2,272; which added to the number of convictions by courts of record, will make 3,695, as the whole number of convictions returned to the Secretary's Office.

of record, will make 3,695, as the whole number of convictions returned to the Secretary's Office.

Our fellow citizens who are engaged in various mechanical pursuits, have on several occasions presented to the consideration of the Legislature, alleged grievances in consequence of State Prison competition. The act of 1842 will,
probably, in its operation lessen to some exient, the will
complained of.

It is proper to encourage the industry and enterprise of
the citizen mechanic, and so to direct the laboratory of

It is proper to encourage the industry and enterprise of the citizen mechanic, and so to sirect the labor of convicts as not to come in competition with them. But humanity requires that these unfortunate beings should be engaged in some exercise conductive to health; and it is also essential that the labor should be rendered productive.

If it should be found that convicts can be safely and beneficially employed in the mining districts, it may be proper to convert most of their labor to that object.

The graphic of Massachusetts has been extensively used. to convert most of their labor to that object.

The granite of Massachusetts has been extensively used in the city of New York and other places. It is represented that stone of a quality equally good, has been found in the Highlands, about fifty miles from New York. If a careful examination should prove the stone to be good, and the quarries accessible, I can easily imagine that convict labor could be profitably employed in quarrying and rough dressing, which would not materially interfere with the industry of the mechanic.

There are at present in the institution for the instruction of the Blind, sixty three punits, educated and supported at the

of the mechanic.

There are at present in the institution for the instruction of the Blind, sixty-three pupils, educated and supported at the expense of the State; and in that for the Deaf and Damb, in the city of New York, one hundred and eighteen.

The term selected by these pupils is generally five years in the first instance, which is invariably extended to six or seven years, whenever the directors and the papils or their parents or friends desire such extension. Both these institutions are said to be in a high condition of efficiency and excellence; capable of affording to those who have been shut out from the ordinary avenues of intellectual improvement, ample opportunity to store their minds with knowledge, and to secure by their exertions their daily bread, and a comfortable competency for the future.

It is represented that the contributions required by the act "to provide for sick and disabled seagnen" from sailors and mariners are regarded as oppressive. I trust that any application which may be made by this interesting portion of our tellow citizens will receive, as it deserves, an attentive consideration.

My predecessors have, on several occasions, brought to the consideration of the Legislature the subject of the Judiciary, and have concurred in the necessity of some change in the system. Various propositions have been discussed by successive Legislatures, but nothing has been effected.

All the representations made to me concur in stating that the court of shancery is so overburdened with business, that injurious delays are experienced in the administration.

successive Legislatures, but nothing has been effected.

All the representations made to me concur in stating that the court of shancery is so overburdened with business, that injurious delays are experienced in the administration of justice. This is not the fault of the able and indefatigable officer at the bead of that court, but it results from the fact that the Constitution has not made adequate provision for the expansion of the judicial system with the increased population and business of the State. Although, as I learn, there have been no delays in the supreme court for the last four or five years, there is reason to believe that the labors which now fall upon the justices of that court are greater than any three individuals may always be able to exdure. And whatever exertions may be made, the increase of judicial business in this great State will soon render an increase of the judges indispensable.

cial business in this great S.ate will soon render an increase of the judges indispensible.

My pursuits have not qualified me to point sut the lesst remedy for these evils; but I think the time has arrived when something should be done. If no amendment of the constitution should be found necessary, it cannot be brought, about in less than two years, and no time should be lost in taking the first step towards that result. Upon this, as well as upon other subjects, I am not in favor of radical changes, unless there is a plain necessary (0 making their. I would not abandon a system which in the ngain has worked well, and enter upon some untried experiment; but I would enlarge the present system, so as to meet the public wants. I commend the whole subject to your careful consideration.

## WHOLE NO. 542.